CONGRESS.

The Debate on the Habeas Corpus Question Closed in the House.

THE COURT TO BE OBEYED.

Continuation of the Louisiana Discussion in

FRELINGHUYSEN MANS THE BREACH.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15, 1875. Mr. MORRILL, (rep.) of Me., said that the stage of the session had now been reached when it was necessary to proceed with the current business, and appropriation bills should take precedence. He therefore renewed his notice that he would call up the Legislative; Judicial and Executive bill on Monday.

Mr. SHERMAN, (rep.) of Ohio, said there were several Senators on each side who desired to speak on this Louisiana question, and he hoped it would be understood that the Senate would meet to-morrow for the purpose of concluding this debate. The session of to-day could be continued till late to-night to afford the Senators an opportunity to speak.

Mr. HAGER, (dem.) of Cal., introduced a bill to provide for the sale of the desert lands in Lassen county, California. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

The unfinished outiness being the resolution of Mr. Schurz instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire weat legislation by Congress is neces-sary to secure to the people of Louisiana their

sary to secure to the people of Louisiana their rights of self-government under the constitution and report with the least possible delay, by bill or otherwise, was resumed.

Mr. Theton, (lib.) of Neb., concluded his argument commenced vesterday. He commented on the Message of the President, sent to the Senate on Wednesday, and said the President, in his kindness to Governor Kellogy had loaned him the army of the United States, teiling him to keep it in New Orleans, that the opportunity might arise when he (Governor Kellogy) would want to use it. He quoted at some length from the testimony taken by the Senate committee two years ago in reference to the action of Judge Durell, &c., and denied that the United States courts had any authority over State elections. The honorable Senator from Illinois (Mr. Logan) had talked a good deal about war with the South. He (Mr. Tipton) denied that the South wanted any war. That section had no peculiar institution of its own now. Massacquisetts or New England or the great Noithwest might afford to revolt, but the people of the South would never revolt. They would only strike after they had England or the great Notthwest might afford to revoit, but the people of the South would never revoit. They would only strike after they had been smitten. Every interest they had, manulacturing and commercial, was tied up with the great cities of the North. The people of the South were victims of a political tyranny, from which they hoped the better judgment of the people of the North would deliver them. True, the South had men, who, as editors, were intemperate; but there were intemperate men in the North. There were indiscret and desperate men in New York and other cities of the North. The honorable Senator (Mr. Logan) had talked about the democratic party having been in power lorty years, and the result was the ruin and bankruptcy of the country. The party of which the honorable Senator (Mr. Logan) was a leader, had accomplished that result in Louisiana in twenty-lour months; but before they accomplished it they had to educate the Prince of Darkness to the standard to lead them on to conquest. It had been argued here that there were murders in the South for the purpose of destroying the republican party there. The republican party had destroyed liself, and its occupation was gone lorever.

"CALL OFF YOUR DOGS."

quest. It had been argued here that there were murders in the South for the purpose of destroying the republican party there. The republican party had destroyed itself, and its occupation was gone lorever.

"CALL OFF YOUR DOGS."

Referring to the events in the Louislana Legislature on the 4th inst., he said Speaker Witz jound the political hounds of General de Trobriand belacoting his officers in the louby, and he said to him. "Please step out and call off your dogs." He next spoke of the charges of intimidation in Georgia, and denied that there was any intimidation. He sent to the Clerk's desk, and had read a note from Hon. A. H. Stephens, stating that there was no opposition to him in Georgia either at the last election or the one in the fall of 1873. At the last election he was nominated by the Democratic Convention, and the Republican Convention alterward indorsed the nomination. Continuing his argument, Mr. Tipton said it had been charged here that, because the votes for the republican candidates were not given in that district, there had been intimidation. The vote would answer that charge. He next referred to the Civil Rights bill, now pending in the other House of Congress, and asked way the republican party did not pass this bill. When it was necessary to hood wink the colored man a civil rights bill was rushed through the Senate and sent to the House. Then the members of that body went home and said, "Now, boys, to the rescue, send as back again and we will pass that bill." He charged that the republican party was two-faced in this matter, and the country was beginning to understand it so. The republicans said by their Senate bill that they were coming into the States to lay their hands upon the hotels and regulate them, but they dared not do it. There were too many men keeping hotels. They said they would come into the States and of continuing driving the bild can be republicans and they would regulate the theatres. Why did they not go out as missionaries in behalf of the Gospei 'No. They thought the

put them down. The Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. Scott) who

The Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. Scott) who was the author of thirteen volumes on Southern outrages, had them spread all over his State last and them spread all over his State last and the present the miner's cabin, but those miners did not seare worth a cent. They were read in the miner's cabin, but those miners did not seare worth a cent. They went to the polis and declared that this republican party should go to pandemonium. In conclusion Mr. Tipton utged that the resolutions of the Senator from Missouri (Mr. Schurz) be agreed to.

Mr. Logan, (rep.) of Hi, said Hi had been suggested by the Senator from Nebraska (Mr. Tipton) that his (Mr. Logan's) State had been visited by the democracy. He then sent to the Clerk's desk and had read a telegram, dated January 14, addressed to himself and Mr. Oglesby, stating that the Himoss House of Representatives had just laid upon the table, by a vote of 85 to 62 a democratic resolution declaring that the interference of the Executive in Louisiana was unlawful. He also sent to the Clerk's desk and had read the telegram of Mr. Witz to the President, of January 14, stating he observed in the Message of the President that the use of the mintary in New Orieans on the 4th inst. was unauthorized by him, and calling upon him to reinstate the Legislature of which he claimed to be Speaker.

Mr. Logan said it appeared from that telegram that the oher side wanted the use of the mintary now.

Mr. Tipron said he hoped the request would be

Mr. Tiprox said he hoped the request would be

granted, and those gentlemen would be humiliated by being made to go back and undo their (yranni-cal works.

by deing made to go back and undo their tyrannical works.

TRUTE OF THE STORIES OF MURDER.

Mr. FREINGHUYSEN. (rep.) of N. J., said he feit constrained to make a few calm remarks upon this question. Allegations had frequently been made in this Chamber and in public journais to the effect that there was an organized system of murder and assassination in the South, for the purpose of depriving citizens of the United States of their constitutional rights. It was not for him to say this allegation was true. That would only be the opinion of an individual; but a large portion of the people of this country did beheve these allegations were true. He then referred to the outrages in Red River parish, Vicksburg, and other places, and said the evidence in regard to them accumulated. The Senator from Texas (Mr. Flangagan), a native of the South, had told the senator they were true. The South, had told the senator they were true. The South, had told the senator they were true. The South, had told the senator they were true. The South, had told the senator they were true. The South sheridan, that gallant soldier, whose name and memory would be held dear by the American people long after many on this floor had passed away. He said the atmosphere which his high duty compelled him to breathe was filled with violence. He (iff. Freinglunysen) had read bundreds upon hundreds of allegations from the public press. It might be said they were mere newspaper stories, but they were uncommanicted.

Last of all, there was the statement of the Chief Magistrate of this country that they were true. In view of all this testimony it would not do to whistle surh charges down the wind. The Senate should learn wisitom by experience. The rebellion was over. At least he hoped it was; but the current was still very strong. There were animosities, antagonisms and nostinites, and the question for the Senate was whether, come weal or woe, it would stand by the right, or whether it would let this nation drift away, as had been the case with every nation where the voice for right and justice had not been heard. The people of this country had upon their constitution to-day three great principles—universal freedom, universal surfrage and universal equal citizenship. To purchase these great rights 300,000 young men, as good as any Senator upon this foor, had surrendered up their lives. Every Senator here had registered his oath before high heaven to carry out these great principles in spirit and in letter. Had they been carried out? Were they being carried out now?

Social Equality.

The recent amendments to the constitution had always been met with one plea by their opponents—the plea of social equality. That plea was a fraud and a delusion. There never had been and never would be such a thing as social equality. The richest man in the country could not take a cup of tea with the poorest and most humie old woman in the country without her consent. The people of this country intended that there should be equal citizenship; that the law should be respected in every nook and corner just as much as it was upon the deck of any man-of-war. If this system of ourrage was continued at the South there would he no political division at the North. The demucrats of the North are just as determined to have the law obeyed as republicans. What the republicans and democrats of the North insisted upon was a government of law. The same law applied to the North are just as determined to have the law obeyed as republicans. What the republicans

INJUSTICE DONE PRESIDENT GRANT AND GENERAL SHERIDAN GUTING the debate. The whole charge against them was ungenerous, unjust and unitrue. He hoped the United States Senate would be careful, and in its hostinity to the use of the military power it would not give countenance to a more dangerity of the debate of the military power of usurpation by civil authority. He reviewed the events which occurred in New Orleans on the 4th inst., and argued that there was usurpation of power by the democrats. He was opposed to any interference by the military with the civil power during time of peace; but the fact about this case was that the civil power was not interfered with—only the usurpers were driven out.

about this case was that the civil power was not interfered with—only the usurpers were driven out.

Mr. Saulsbury, (dem.) of Del., said it was ingenious in the Senators on the other side to make charges against the democratic party in order to divert public attention from the great crime committed by the military interference in New Orleans. He was not surprised at the profound impression made upon the public mind by what took place in that city on the 4th inst., and he did not regret that there had been a general uprising and protest against this great crime. He regretted that Senators on the other side had made this a party question. He regretted that his republican friends could not rise above all party feeling and join with the democrats in condemnation of the act of invasion of the legislative halls of a State by the military.

Before Mr. Saulsbury concluded he yielded to Mr. Sherman, who made a motion that the Senate at half-past four P. M. take a recess till hall-past seven P. M. Agreed to.

Mr. Spencer, (rep.) of Ala., presented the petition of Victoria C. Woodhul, Tennie C. Ciaffin and James H. Blood, praying for indemnity for false imprisonment by order of a United States Court. Referred to Committee on Claims.

Mr. Robertson, (rep.) of S. C., presented a petition of citizens of Charleston, in that State, asking Congress to reimburse them for losses sustained by deposits in the Freedman's Bank. Referred to Committee on Finance.

Mr. Bogy, (dem.) of Mo., presented the memorial of manulacturers of matches for the repeal of the tax on matches. Referred to Committee on Finance.

Mr. West, (rep.) of La., submitted a resolution of recitizens Servary of the Interval to Frances.

tax on matches. Referred to Committee on Finance.

Mr. WEST, (rep.) of La., submitted a resolution directing the Secretary of the Interior to transmit to the State of Louisians under the Swamp Land act of March. 2, 1849, in township 12, in the city of New Orleans, and that he accompany the statement with the documentary and other evidence upon which such lands have been declared swamps and overflowed lands under the act aforesaid. Agreed to.

Agreed to.

The Senate then, at twenty minutes past four P. M., proceeded to the consideration of executive business, and at hall-past four P. M. the doors were reopened and the Senate took a recess till hall-past seven P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

EVENING SESSION.

Upon reassembling, at hall-past seven o'clock, there were but fourteen Senators present.

Mr. Merrimon, (dem.) of N. C., said there were but very jew Senators present, and ne, therefore, moved that the Senate adjourn.

Mr. Thurman, (dem.) of Ohio, said if Senators would not pay that respect to a brother Senator he thought the lew who were present were perfectly justified in adjourning. It was understood this afternoon when a recess was ordered that the Senator from Delaware (Mr. Saulsbury) had the floor, and Senators should have attended this evening.

Mr. Saulsbury said he would go on if the Senate desired him to do so; but he certainly preferred to speak to a full Senate and not to empty seats.

Mr. Gordon, (dem.) of Ga., said if it should any

Mr. Gondon, (dem.) of Ga., said if it should ap-Mr. GORDON, (dem.) of Ga., said if it should appear to-morrow that there were more Senators desiring to speak than could do so in one day he would ask that the debate on the Louisiana question be continued on Monday.

Mr. WINDOM, (rep.) of Minn., said he was confident the Coarriman of the Committee on Appropriations would press his motion to proceed with the Legislative, Judicial and Executive Appropriation bin on Monday.

The motion of Mr. Merrimon was then agreed to, and the Senate, at ten minutes to eight P. M., ad ourned till twelve o'clock to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15, 1875. This being private bill day, the SPEAKER pro-ceeded to call the committees for bills of a private

character.
THE NEW ORLEANS INQUIRY. Mr. G. F. HOAR, (rep.) of Mass., from the Select Committee on Outrages in the Southern States, presented the report of the sub-committee which had been sent to New Orleans, and stated at the same time that the committee had voted to pro-ceed forthwith to the State of Louisiana to con-

The report was ordered to be printed, but was

THE IRWIN HABEAS CORPUS CASE. Mr. Dawks again brought before the House the nabeas corpus proceedings in the case of Richard B. Irwin, the recusant witness in the Pacific Man investigation, and informed the House that Judge Mearthur, after the reargument to-day, had de-livered an opinion insisting on the production of the prisoner. He (Mr. Dawes) would not argue the matter now, but called attention to the iohow-ing head note in the case of Abelman vs. Booth (2H Howard, p. 509):—
"When a writ of babeas corpus is served on a Marginal or other person having a prisoner it one. "When a writ of habeas corpus is served on a Marshal or other person having a prisoner in custody under the authority of the United States, it is als duty, by a proper return, to make known to the State Judge or Court the authority by which he holds him; but, at the same time, it is his duty not to obey the process of the State authority, but to obey and execute the process of the United States."

not to obey the process of the State authority, but to obey and execute the process of the United States."

He also read the opinion of Chief Justice Taney on the same point. He said he had no idea that the Judge desired to do anything beyond what seemed to him his plain duty. There was no intimation that the Judge was acting otherwise than according to his convictions. He understood the Judge's view to be that although the petition for the writ of habeas corpus might substantianly set out the last that the man was held for contempt of the House, and that, although he was willing to concede that he ought not to go behind that, yet toat the petition also contained an allegation that the proceedings for contempt, were of such a character as ought not to have resulted in a commitment for contempt. In other words that the committee and the House had put to firm questions which should not have been put to him. To concede to the Court a right to review the action of the House would be to yield up the whole case on which the House rested—namely, that the House was the sole judge of what constituted a contempt.

Mr. Dawies remarked that that decision was unanimously affirmed by the present Supreme Court in a case in 13 Walines.

Mr. Butlers and that the Court in that case had amply followed a precedent, but he held that the

Court in a case in 13 Wallace.

Mr. BUTLER said that the Court in that case had simply followed a precedent, but he held that the decision in the Booth case did not touch this question at all. There a State Court undertook to interiers with the jurnsdiction of a United States Court. There were two separate jurisdictions, distinct, separate and ioleign, one undertaking to interiers with the power of the other. Here all were parts of the United States. The Court was a tinted States Court. He could not be accused of a desire to seep fixing hips closed or to shield certain persons who were shown to have had a part of the money. These persons were not such friends of his as to make him desirous of shielding them. The writ of habeas corpus was a great preregative writ, not of the King, but of the cutten. The very meaning of the title of the writ was that the body must be produced.

LEGAL POINCE OF THE WEIT.

Mr. LAWRENCE, (rep.) of Onio—is not the House the sole judge of the question of contempt?

Mr. BUTLER—Certainly.

Mr. BUTLER—Certainly.

Mr. BUTLER—Certainly.

Mr. BUTLER—Certainly.

Mr. BUTLER—Hypon one discretion in that respect be revised by a co-ordinate branch of the government.

Mr. BUTLER—By no means.

overnment/
Mr. Butlar—By no means.
Mr. Lawnence—That is what the Judge proposes

Mr. Butler.—No, he does not. He proposes to have fiwin brought before him that he may examine and see whether the prisoner is rightfully detailed.

Mr. Lawrence.—Then he proposes to go back of our sentence, and that he cannot do.

Mr. Butler-Pardon me; he wants to see if there is any sentence, and he cannot adjudicate on that question until he has the body before him; that is the whole of it.

Mr. Bremain, (rep.) of N. Y., took the position that the writ of habeas corpus could ne er be used to inquire into the validity of a con m tment for contempt by a tribunal of competent jurisdiction. He defied anybody to find a case in England or America where a prisoner was alsoharged on habeas corpus who had been adjudged guilty of contempt by any House of Parliament or of Congress. He referred to the following head note in a case in 7 Wheaton:—

"The Court will not grant a habeas corpus where a party has been committed for contempt, adjudged by a Court of competent jurisdiction. In such a case the Court will not inquire into the sufficiency of the commitment."

Mr. Burchard, (rep.) of ill., argued that the question presented was not that of the power of the House to punish for contempt, but whether, when a writ of habeas corpus has been issued under the statute, it is not the duty of the person to whom it is directed to one; it and produce the body before the Court. He argued that such was the duty of the Sergeant-at-Arms in this case.

Mr. Dawgs here moved the previous question in the midst of cries of "Vote!" "Vote!" on the republican side of the House should have a chance to be heard.

Amid the uproar Mr. Eutler, of Massachusetts.

republican side of the House, and an appeal from Mr. Eldredge, (dem.) of Wis., that the democratic side of the House should have a chance to be heard.

Amid the uproar Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, repeated several times the phrase, "Cruchy him!" Finally the House refused to second the previous question, and the debate was resumed.

Mr. Eldredge expressed his gratification that the House was not so impatient as it had been represented to ce by the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Dawes). He thought it becoming that the House was not so impatient as it had been represented to ce by the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Dawes). He thought it becoming that the House was not so impatient as it had been represented to ce by the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Dawes). He thought it becoming that the House should not exhibit impatience over so grave and important a subject as that of suspending the writ of habeas corpus, the comocratic friends certainly cound not have lorgotten the intense feeling created throughout the country when President Lincoln suspended the writ of habeas corpus, and yet the President had, under some circumstances, the power to suspend that great writ of liberry; but the house of Representatives had no power to suspend it or to interfere with it in any way.

The BODY MUST BE PRODUCED.

He argued that there never was a proper return made to a writ where the body was not produced, and he quoted the following from "Say's Parliamentary Law":—"Habeas corpus is binding on all persons whatever who have prisoners in custody, and it is therefore competent for indges to nave before them persons committed by the houses of Parliament for contempt."

Mr. Beck, (dem.) of Ky., offered as a substitute a resolution directing the Sergeant-at-Arms to make a carein return to the writ that the prisoner is duly held by authority of the House of Representatives to answer proceedings against him for contempt and to take with him the body of Irwin before the Court when making such thum for contempt and to take with

Means, examined frum, and reported that his meaning confinement in the common jail placed his life in danger.

Mr. Dawes said that at the proper time he would report on that subject to the House.

Mr. Butler-Fernaps after the man is dead.

Mr. Finck, (rep.) of Onlo, argued that as all the steps taken by the House in the matter of Mr. Irwin's commitment for contempt were correct and legal, there was no jurisdiction in the Court to disturb his imprisonment. He put the case of a recusant witness, in case of the impeachment of the Fresident before the Senate, and asked whether any court had the right to interfere and discharge the prisoner. He was in layor of standing by the action of the House yesterday.

Mr. Burkows, (rep.) of Mich., cited from "Kent's Commentaries" a case where the Supreme Court of Massachusetts decided that while the Legislature of Massachusetts decided that while the Legislature of Massachusetts might commit a person for contempt the Supreme Court might inquire by haceas corpus into the propriety of the commitment.

ment.

The discussion being closed Mr. Cessna, (rep.) of Pa., moved to amend Mr. Beck's resolution by adding to it that the Sergeant-at-Arms be further directed to obey the order of the Court.

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. Beck's resolution was then adopted as a substitute for that offered by Mr. Kasson.

Mr. Kasson moved to reconsider, but as a motion to adjourn had first been made, the motion was not regarded as before the House, and then the House, at twenty minutes to seven P. M., adjourned till Monday.

THE SUBSIDY INQUIRY.

DON PIATT TESTIFIES-NO KNOWLEDGE OF MONEYS PAID TO CONGRESSMEN-SHARP RE-FUSALS TO ANSWER IRRELEVANT QUESTIONS-THE COMMITTEE CATCH A TARTAR.

Washington, Jan. 15, 1875.
The Ways and Means Committee met at eleven o'clock to-day to continue the Pacific Mail investigation.

put to him sgain the question, "Through whom did you make payment of your note of \$5,000 to Richard B. Irwin ?"

Mr. Wood, a member of the committee, at this point remarked that he was not present when this question was previously asked the witness or be would have interposed an objection. This objection he would now make. Witness baving stated that the money was obtained and used by him only for the purpose of returning a loan and that the transaction had no connection with the (Mr. Wood) that the committee were now going outside of the line of questions which a witness

outside of the line of questions which a witness could be compelled to answer on penalty of being considered in contempt. After some discussion Mr. Wood withdrew his objection.

Mr. Platt then said that he had already testified that the \$5.000 (ransaction had nothing to do with the so-called "corruption lund," which they were investigating to see if any of it had gone from the bobby to Congressmen. He was satisfied that he made a mistake twe other day in appealing to this committee for justice before the public, and with his bank book and voughers show what he did with the money. did with the money.

The question was then repeated by the Chair-

man.

WHENCE THE MONEY CAME.

WITNESS—The committee has nothing to do with my private affairs, but, under protest, I will answer that I do not know through whom the money; under the same protest I will state that it came from Mr. William Neeley Thompson, part of it being money earned and part a loan to me; Mr. Thompson had no connection whatever with the Pacific Mail Company or the subsidy; as a matter of lact, he was not in lavor of it.

Q. What was Thompson's business here in 1872?

A. Bless my soul! I can't tell you what his business was.

Q. What was his vocation? A. He was a gentle-man.

Q. What was his vocation? A. He was a gentleman.

A. Sharp reflet?

Q. What old you understand to be his business?

A. I decine most positively to answer, for you have no business to ask me the question.

In response to other questions witness said he thought the other day that he did know through whom the note was paid, but on further reflection and inquiry of frwin he found that he was mistaken, and really now he did not know anything more about it than this—to wit, that Thompson left Washington with the understanding that he would take up the hote in California, and witness presumes that he did so, as the note came back to him. Witness deposited the \$5,000 in the Freedman's Bank; he paironized that institution because it had given him a column adversiment, and he wanted to reciprocate patronage. (Laughter.) his aggregate deposits up to September 8 were \$6,600, and he proceeded to read from the stubs of his check book a complete account of how he used all of this money.

After reading a record of a number of trifling checks, Mr. Roberts suggested that this was not necessary.

Witness—Oh, yes; I would rather give you all my transactions with butchers, bakersand tailors; I have had them with every one except Congressmen, and that is all that has saved me from utter disgrace. Witness also offered to produce his account with the First National Bank, which he said was at home, but at this point the question was asked.

Q. Do you know of any members or officers of

was at nome, but at this point the question was asked.

Q. Do you know of any members or officers of Congress being paid anything in connection with the subsidy matter? A. I know nothing of the kind whatever, though I have my own opinion.

Q. How much of the money you received from Thompson was a loan to you? A. He lowed me, I think, some \$4,000.

Mr. Dawes—Please answer my question.

Witness—This is going into my private affairs too much; I am getting tired.

Mr. Dawes—il you are tired you may take a seat.

Witness—I am getting ured, not in my legs, out in my patience.

in my patience.
Q. Where were you when you repaid to Thompson his loan to you? A. I decline to answer any nore such questions.

Q. Will you inform the committee when or in what way you paid it? A. No; you are going into another transaction not connected with this.

Q. Did you ever receive any other money from the Pacific Mail Company or any agent thereof?

A. I never received a cent from that company and never received anything from any agent thereof, except the \$5,000 loaned me individually by Mr.

Irwin.
Q. Do you know whether Thompson was connected with the New Idria Quicksi. r Mining Company?
Witness—I decline answering anything about it; the question is an insult; you have got beyond all of your legitimate powers.
The Chairman then said that the witness could consider himself excused for the present, and the committee could determine whether he would be required again.
Adjourned.

THE DEATH PENALTY.

Execution of Jarvis and Jackson at North Hempstead.

THE ROPE BREAKS.

A Terrible Scene Under the Gallows.

Jackson Executed and Jarvis Strangled.

Lewis Jarvis and Elbert Jackson paid the terrible penalty of their murder of Samuel J. Jones yesterday morning by death on the gallows at North sentence of the law.

THE HISTORY OF THE CRIME. On the morning of Saturday, June 28, 1873, the inhabitants of the peaceful little village of Oyster that a horrible murder had been committed in farmer, over seventy years of age, who had lived so brutally murdered. He had the reputation of his dealings, frugal in his habits and very indus trions. He lived alone, having never married, in a one-story attic house, with an extension on the northerly side, the house standing in the middle of the farm and some distance from the barns and

Early on Saturday morning Peter Maioney, who had been employed by Mr. Jones to do farm work, went to the house of his employer and knocked at the door but received no answer. Thinking that the old man had probably gone to the South Side Railroad depot he busied himself working about the yard. Mr. Jones did not return, however, and so he knocked again, but received no the rear of the nouse, and tried to draw a bucket of water, but found the rope would not work. The well is only twenty feet deep, and, naturally enough, he looked down to find the cause of the impediment, when to his horror the mangled form of his aged employer was revealed at the bottom. brothers of the murdered man, who resided in the vicinity. On their arrival the body was lifted from the well, when it was found that the head was cut and bruised in several places. On the forchead mark where he was first struck with a club. In the well, and partially covering the body, were several large stones, which had been carried a considerable distance and thrown in for the purpose of completing the murderous work. The rope was bespattered with blood, which corroborated the theory that Mr. Jones had been thrown in alive, and that while endeavoring to raise himself these things were thrown down upon him. The pockets of his pantaloons were turned inside out and his watch and chain were missing. The house had been rifled, but comparatively little booty was obtained, and there was not the slightest clew as to who were the perpetrators of the crime. On the following Tuesday an inquest was held at the South Oyster Bay Hotel before Coroner Bayliss, but nothing new was elicited from the evidence, except that William Floyd Jones, a cousin of the deceased, discovered

about \$10,000 in negotiable bonds in a box which had escaped the notice of the murderers. The inquest was adjourned until July 15, but, in mystery. A reward of \$2,000 was offered for the arrest of the criminals-\$1,000 by the family and \$1,000 by the Board of Supervisors of Queens county—but it falled to have the desired effect. after the lapse of a month the inquest was continued by Coroner Bayliss, assisted by District Attorney Benjamin Downing, out nothing of importance transpired, and it was adjourned until the 12th of September, and again until the 18th of October. Scattered through the town of Oyster Bay are numerous colored families who depend upon farm labor for a living.

THE FIRST ARREST.

No one thought that any of them were guilty of the crime; but words were dropped which aroused suspicion, and it was finally decided to arrest two brothers named Levy (colored), on a charge of complicity. This was accordingly done on the 12th of September, and the brothers were to divuige anything, nowever, and stoutly pro-tested their innocence. Among the boon companions of the Levys was one George Lawrence On the night of their arrest he asked of one of the townspeople, "If a felier peached would be be let off." An hour or so later he was seen to have a gold watch, and on being interrogated as to how he came by it his reply was that Mr. Jones gave it to him. was speedly ascertained that this statement was talse and his arrest was ordered, but in the meantime Lawrence had fled. Nearly five months had now passed since the murder was committed. when at the inquest, which was continued on November 20, a letter was read from Mrs. Mary Murphy, who resides near the Jones farm, implicating Lewis Jarvis and two other negroes, whose

ting Lewis Jarvis and two other negroes, whose names at that time it was not deemed expedient to diverge. Jarvis was examined but he denied having been in the vicinity of the farm when the crime was committed.

All the time detectives had been at work, and in March, 1874. Thomas W. Jones, the half brother of the murdered man, was arrested and charged with the crime. A chain of circumstantial evidence had been linked together which appeared conclusive; but on the examination, which lasted three days, the prosecution failed utterly to establish their case, and Mr. Jones on March 19 was honorably discharged. At this time the crime was as completely enveloped in mystery as on the day it was discovered. But

MURDER WILL OUT,

and late in October last the real perpetrators of the crime were arrested. From clews which had been obtained Detective Payne became convinced that Eibert Jackson and Lewis Jarvis were the guity men. They were locked up separately, and

the crime were arrested. From clews which had been obtained Detective Payne became convinced that Eibert Jackson and Lewis Jarvis were the guity men. They were locked up separately, and while thus confined they surrounded themselves with a perfect maze of contradictions. On October 25 Jackson was brought before Justice Bennett and examined in his own behalf. He answered all questions put to him readily, but failed to clear up or reconcile contradictory statements made while in jail prior to his examination. This examination lasted for three days without sny result except the development of some "tail" swearing on the part of the lemale witnesses. A lew days later, Jackson, actuated either by fear or penitence, sent for Justice Bennett and made a statement, charging the crime direct upon Jarvis. He stated that on the hight when the murder was committed he was at Jarvis' house, by appointment. About nine o'clock Jarvis came in, with two small trunks in his possession, and he (Jackson) entryed his friend with "having done something wrong." Jarvis then and described the manner of his doing it. He set fire to some low bushes on the farm near the barn, in order to entice the old man out of the house. The plan succeeded, and when the old man was re-entering the house he deat him a heavy blow with a club, dragged him to the well-threw him down and their noboed the nouse. Emeline Mattida Jarvis, the wife of the accused, was then examined, and she corroborated Jackson's teatimony in the main; but circumstances had left no doubt in the minds of the authorities that two men were concerned in the affair.

Jarvis, when informed of the confession of Jackson and the testimony of his wife, acknowledged his connection with the crime; said it was premeditated and insisted that Jackson first proposed it. They talked about it nor days beforehand, and he went into all the horrible details of its commission. Jarvis then conducted the officers to a small proce of orush near his house and uneartied a small trunk which contained a quant

the memory of the Doctor is very vivid, and extends back to the time when queens county had no jail. During the early part of the night the "Doctor" was the central figure of a group which formed at the left of the stove, just in front of the coils of the condemned men. During the narration of many of the stories of the early criminal history of the county the smiling lace of Jackson was visible at the aperture in the barred door. Occasionally he laughed, and when the story was not humorous he listened, and when the story was not humorous he listened, and when the story was not humorous he listened, and when the story was not humorous he listened, and when the story was not humorous he listened, and when the story was the statention, especially when the story had a smack of legendary interest in it. Jarvis did not appear until some one began to narrate the story of the execution of Een Tuin, a negro, who was hanged in the "Hollow" about sixtyfive years ago for the murder of one of his friend, I was his jealous nature which led him in the heat of passion to the commission of the crime. The story was that Tuin was hoeing in a field when his victim appeared on the road in company with a young colored woman to whom Tuin was paying his addresses. They had some conversation over the fence, and the conference ended by Tuin striking his friend over the head with the hoe and afterward dealing him a stroke which sent the man into eternity. During the narration of the crime Jarvis seemed much interested, but he did not wait for the denouement of the story, His face was withdrawn, and he did not appear again until the minister arrived.

At him o'clock the Rev. Charles Backman arrived at the jail, and the corridor in front of the story, His face was withdrawn, and he did not appear again until the minister arrived.

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until Mr. Seaman N. Snedeker, one of the Supervisors of Hempstead, came to draw up Jarvis out again from his cell. When he stepped into the corridor he greeted Mr. Snedeker and his wife, who was also present, in a pleasant manner. The provisions of his will, made in the face of death, exhibit the passionate jealousy which has marked and moved his life. In the instrument he devises his only property, an eight acre farm and appurtenances, to his wife, Emmeline Matilda Jaivis, as long as she may remain his widow. When by marringe she loses that character the property is to revert in ice, in equal shares, to his two married daugnters.

The sensuous Jackson slept calmly throughout its length, but Jarvis could not sleep. He seemed able to do little more than smoke. Occasionally he spoke a few words to his wife or to Assistant Keeper Miles, who has had charge of him and Jackson for the past six weeks, and to whom he seems to be grateful for favors. Once he overcame the moodiness of his humor, and snoke to his wife of past days of which he had pleasant memories, but this lapse was short-lived. The attitude of his wife toward him was that or a person continually under subjection and learning harm. Her visit to Jarvis was apparently actuated by the true woman's desire to lessen the pain, the misery of another human being, and not by love for him. She had been too often nurt by his caprices and his passions to feel even a sentiment of respect for him; and it is a fact that while Jarvis was in prison his wife was alraid to enter his cell alone, lest his passionate jealousy should urge him to try to murder her. Several times in his moods of vindictive jealousy he declared that he would like to kill her. Yethe aiways welcomed her visits. There can be nothing more craft than that Jarvis loved his wife; and that it was only his pure love for her made him hate to see her in another's company. He looked upon her somewhat in the light of a toy which should be broken when one can no longer enjoy it. His thoughts then, as ne sat mo

must have been horrible. Only a person of his own jeaious and envious disposition can conceive them. The murmar of the voices of the following them. The murmar of the voices of the following them. The horose constrained the side of the court house and in the side rooms was a continual reminder—if he had no other in his thoughts—that the time for his death was approaching rapidly. Beside him was the woman he loved and nated with all the strength of his passionate nature; and both the murmur and the woman's presence must have revived and strengthened in his mind the jealous horror of leaving his wire after him. But it is sufficient to indicate from the evidence of his former actions what may have been the nature of his thoughts as he sat brooding by the fire in the small area before his ceil. Inmediately about him all was slient except when he spoke or when the regular breathing of Jackson broke upon the drowy atmosphere. Mis. Jarvis' face wore a quiet, pitiful expression, and the three constables were solemn from the contagion of example and the slumberous hature of their surroundings. Trais all sat antil just before five o'clock in the morning, when Keeper Mies called Jackson, who roused himself and sing pleasantly and with emotion a hymn such as is commonly sing at the quieter devotions of colored Methodists. The younger culprit was verry chekrepul.

As he washed and dressed himself, and after that he chanted another hymn. He took a great pleasure in thus singing. In no other way than by singing could be express the peacefulness with which he had acquired since his imprisonment. After having concluded his second hymn Jackson again laid down and siept until daybreak. Upon finally arising he sing hymns in a low tone for a time and then asked for the Rev. Mr. Backman. That elergyman, who had siept in the Court house during the nigot, immediately went to the apartment in which the two condemned men were and conducted religious services. Meanwhile outained in the limit hall, there was

instit daybreak. Gpon finally arising he sing symns in a low tone for a time and teen asked for the Rev. Mr. Backman. That dergyman, who had slept in the Court House during the nigot, immediately went to the apartment in which the two condemned men were and conducted rengious services. Meanwhile outside, in the main ball, there was

A GREAT BUSTLE.

The talk and movement of carlous countrymen were constant. These morpid-minded men began to arrive at the Court House at daybreak, and by mine o'clock they thronged every part of the building. Their curlosity was not gratified, however, by a sight of either jarvis or Jackson. The door of the apartment in which the doomed men were was kept close and gnarded by a constable, FREPARATIONS FOR THE EXECUTION.

About half-past nine o'clock forty policemen—twenty from Brooklyn, under the command of Captain Woglom, and twenty from Long Island City, commanded by Sergeant Duager—arrived at Captain the course of an elab-rate and at many points laughter-provoking address, insisted that revenge was what was desired by the counsel argued that there was not a particle of counsel argued that there was not a particle of counsel argued that there was not a particle of counsel argued that there was not a particle of counsel argued that there was not a particle of counsel argued that there was not a particle of counsel argued that there was not a particle of counsel argued that there was not a particle of counsel argued that revenge was what was desired by the paintiff, and not justice.

Counsel argued that there was not a particle of counsel argued that there was not a particle of counsel argued that there was not a particle of counsel argued that there was not a particle of counsel argued that there was not a particle of counsel argued that there was not a particle of counsel argued that there was not a particle of counsel argued that there was not a particle of counsel argued that there was not a particle of counsel for the particle of counsel for the particle of counsel for the part

the Court House. Soon after their arrival they were ordered to clear the crowd from the Court House, selecting as they went the persons who were to be permitted to witness the execution. While this was going on Jackson and Jaryls were preparing for the closing scene of their lives. They dressed themselves in the new clothing provided them by Sheriff Sammis and afterward took part in religious services, which were conducted by the Rev. Mr. Backman and the Rev. Mr. Davis. At ten o'clock Sheriff Sammis, accompanied by some of his deputies and by the counsel of the condemned men, entered their cells and read

THE DEATH WARRANTS to them. By eleven o'clock all the preparations inside the jail were completed. The policemen were then sent out late the yard to surround the scaffold and the citizens were permitted to follow them.

to them. By eleven o'clock all the preparations inside the jail were completed. The policemen were then sent out into the yard to surround the scandold and the citizens were permitted to follow them.

The instrument of death was built in the south-eastern corner of the yard immediately against a high board fence that surrounded the court. The sun best stronger there than in any other portion of the enclosure, yet was bitterly coid. The anxious waters the appearance of Jackson and Jarvis had to the present the appearance of Jackson and Jarvis had to the present the present of the crowd in circulation for leaf the present of the crowd the country show that they might iail upon the slippery solemnity however the ground. There was no persons collosing it were merrier than they would be at a theatre before the curtain rises. They smoked and changed each other judy, seeming to be quite indifferent to the sole intry of the occasion. Even when Jackson and Jayis appeared at the rear door of the Court House the levity of the crowd did not subside.

The Procession.

The procession.

The convicts were preceded their march to the scaffold from their cells by the two clergymen, Messrs. Backman and Davis. Shyrif Sammis followed the clergymen, and concables walked at the sides of the prisoners. Lockson and Jarvis were dressed alike. In black Cything, and each bad a nosegay in his button that. Both walkedwith a firm tread, bore their flaats upand looked with clear eyes upon their paceful in mind. It yould be difficult to conjecture weat and then upon the scaffold. Jackson smiled assiy as he walked as if he had put on a mask for the occasion his face was so expressionless. As they stepped upon the platform of the scaffold both men looked instanctively at the ropes hanging from the cysseeam, Jarvis regarding them with a stare as of mere curiosity, and Jackson and Jarvis Mr. Backman mide a short prayer, commenced the ropes of the platform was cleaked of all but Jackson and Jarvis Mr. Backman mide a short prayer, commenced the rope

less for a moment. Jarvis' bly, however, did not reach higher than two lest by however, did when there was a sudden cracking as of britted matter.

The rope broke, and then he fell the platform. The tortured man fell upon his leet and stood upright for a moment. Then he been to droop gradually, his head falling forwal. It was plain that the nose about his neck wadrawn so tightly that it was choking him. Advans so tightly that it was cooking him. Advans so tightly head upon him, he said piteously. "For God's sib, gentlemen, unloose the rope. Please don't and rememe." Justice Beanett loosened the nod and upon him, he said piteously. "For God's sib, gentlemen, unloose the rope. Please don't ander me." Justice Beanett loosened the nod and upon him, he said piteously of Justson above him. The attention of meet play of Justson above him. The attention of meeting of the character of the majority of the spectators are discreditable to human nature as expressed in the character of the majority of the spectators are discreditable to human nature as expressed in the character of the majority of the spectators are discreditable to human nature as expressed in the character of the majority of the spectators are discreditable to human nature as expressed in the character of the majority of the spectators are discreditable to wand who cannot escape death; that they should feel a pleasure from having the suferings of the condemned intensified. Yet on every side one could hear such sentiments expressed. While these brutal remarks were being made by the spectators and while preparations were goling on to complete the execution so badly was motionles

had to be drawn up by naud power. Jarvis of course died of SLOW STRANGULATION.

He was finally drawn from the platform at halfpat eleven A. M., and was pronounced dead at eighteen minutes to twelve A. M. Jackson had died more quickly, in the interim between twenty-six minutes past eleven and twenty-six minutes to twelve A. M.

The bodies were allowed to hang until five minutes to twelve A. M., when they were taken down and put in handsome coffins. The people thronged to see them. Afterward Jackson's body was given over to the care of representatives of his sisters, and Jarvis' to those of his wie.

Much discussion has been had over what things were mentioned in the confessions of Jackson and Jarvis. Yesterday afternoon these documents were submitted to the press, and it was found that they contain nothing which has not been published, except the facts of several robberies in which both men were concerned, and the avowal of Jarvis that he led Jackson away from the paths of honesty.

It was afterward ascertained that the cause of the rope breaking was that the executioner had saturated the cord with soap, and it of course froze hard and brittle during the night. The entire proceedings were most snockingly bungled by the men employed by the Sheriff.

OLD EXECUTIONS.

During the last 105 years seventeen executions

froze hard and brittle during the night. The entire proceedings were most snockingly bungled by the men employed by the Sherif.

OLD EXECUTIONS.

During the last 165 years seventeen executions have taken place in Queens county. Sam, an Indian, and a negro slave of William Hailett were hanged on the 2d of February, 1708, for the murder of Mr. and Mrs. Hallett and their five children. Seven days after two negroes met a similar fate, as accessories to the crime. Deborah Gryce was hanged for the murder of her infant child December 14, 1774. On New Year's Day of the next year a negress was hanged for a similar crime. A negro slave of John Foster, of Flushing, was executed for burglary, December 30, 1725. On September 15, 1733, a tinker, named King, who muraered William Smith on the road near Flushing, expiated his crime. On October 13, 1740, a burglar, named Richard Combs, was hanged for practising his art on the house of Benjamin Hinchman at Jamaica. William Gutbrie and Joseph Alexander were hanged for fobery, this being the third double execution had in the county. Mr. Bline's slave Nellie was hanged for ason, October 15, 1790. By her act all the town papers of Flushing were destroyed, she having fired the house of the Town Clerk, Mr. J. Vanderbitt. On October 25, 1793, the roboer of Mrs. Mercier, a negro, named Absalom, was executed at Newtown. In 1808 Bea Tuin, who murdered Adam Gordon was hanged in the "Hollow" in March, 1853, Thomas Atchison, a bookkeeper, in the employ of Rulli Voornis, was executed for murdering his master. It is said that since the execution a man was hanged in one of the up-State counties who claimed to have done the deed. Jarvis and Jackson complete the list and draw its number up to seventeen.

THE NEWARK SENSATION.

BLIGHTED HOPES SOOTHED BY FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS.

The suit against Mr. Charles W. Compton for \$25,000, for alleged breach of promise of marriage with Miss Grace Elia Plummer, was concluded in Newark yesterday. The spacious court room was packed, and the lobbies and even the sidewalk outside the Court House were filed with persons unable to obtain entrance. The entire day was consumed in summing up. Mr. C. Parker opened